

Knights of Vartan, the Armenian General Benevolent Union, and the St. Nersess Armenian Seminary in New York.

As an American born Armenian, Crosby was one of the rare members who was very fluent in Armenian, both liturgical and conversational, whose participation as an ordained deacon in the Armenian Church, and a member of the church choir in Providence since 1944, was an outstanding accomplishment.

Mr. Kazarian was a member of the Parish Council, and a Diocesan Delegate. He was chairman of the Diocesan Assembly in 1976–78, and was on the Diocesan Council from 1979–83. He has been a member of the St. Nersess Theological Seminary Board of Directors, and since 1985 has served on the Armenian Church Endowment Fund's Board of Trustees.

A phenomenon in an individual's life was Crosby Kazarian's election as the Grand Commander of the Knights of Vartan, an International Armenian Fraternal organization, which was hailed as the youngest among his predecessors during 1983–85. Presently an active member of the Brotherhood, Crosby is also a member of St. David Armenian Church, being one of its Godfathers on the consecration day in 1988, and still serving the same church as an Archdeacon. Mr. Kazarian and his wife of forty-years, Araxie, are the parents of two sons, Gregory and Ara.

IN HONOR OF NOBEL WINNING
POET GEORGE SEFERIS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to George Seferis (nom de plume of George Seferiadis), on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

On December 5, 2000 the Consulate Generals of Greece and Cyprus, the Hon. Dimitris Platis and the Hon. Vasilis Philippou will host an evening of celebration of the works of George Seferiadis. This cultural event will provide an opportunity for many individuals to appreciate the works of George Seferis, statesman, fighter for democracy, and poet.

George Seferis was born on the 29th of February 1900 in Smyrna. The family moved to Athens in 1914. From 1918–1924 he studied law in Paris and in 1926 joined the diplomatic service. His career took him to London and Albania. From the 28th of October 1940, when Mussolini attacked Greece, every evening he held foreign press briefings in Athens. These press conferences are still remembered.

During WWII he served in Beirut and Alexandria. After the war he continued to serve in the diplomatic core and was stationed in Ankara, London, and Beirut. In 1963 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. George Seferis' poetry shows his search for clarification. His striving toward the lights that stands for life, hope, and salvation in what gives his poetry its anguished tone but also its sense of immediacy. The clarity of his precisely controlled style, his complex symbolism, his powerful understatement, with the intensity of his suppressed emotions, compactness of nuance and wealth of allusions create an effect of dramatic density.

Lord, help us to keep in mind the causes of this slaughter: greed, dishonesty, selfishness,

The desecration of love;

Lord, help us to root these out . . .

As we celebrate the hundred years since his birth and mourn his death (September 20th, 1971), Hellenes have been singing Seferis' stanza of hope put to music by Theodorakis:

A little farther

We will see the almond trees blossoming

The marble gleaming in the sun

The sea breaking into waves

A little farther

Let us rise a little higher.

He died during the time of the brutal military dictatorship in Greece. Having denounced the regime on March 28, 1969, he became a symbol for millions of Greeks who hated the junta and knew of his poetry.

We truly thank the Honorable Vasilis Philippou and the Honorable Dimitris Platis for sharing with us the wonderful works and history of George Seferis.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR BEN W.
STUTTS OF CHEROKEE, AL

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2001

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fallen soldier from my district, Maj. Ben W. Stutts. Major Stutts is a true hero of our district and I am pleased that his family will receive the Purple Heart in his honor today for his extraordinary acts of bravery and his lifetime commitment to our armed services.

Born in Cherokee, Alabama, Major Stutts first entered the Army Reserves after finishing Florence State College and the ROTC program. He served as a military police officer before traveling to Ft. Hood, Ft. Devens, Korea and finally Redstone Arsenal as an infantry officer.

Major Stutts' bravery was put to the test in May of 1963 when his helicopter on a routine mission along the Korean Demilitarized Zone inadvertently landed in North Korea. Held captive for a year in North Korea, Major (then Captain) Stutts courageously endured his situation and held onto his faith, his patriotism and his love of his family.

While his family met with the Army and their representatives in Congress and his fate was uncertain, Major Stutts' perseverance served as inspiration for his family and friends anxiously awaiting his home-coming. Stutts' widow Mary and his sons Gregory, Michael and Bruce deserve our recognition for the sacrifices they have endured these many years. As his family accepts this Purple Heart today in honor of their beloved husband and father, I would like to express my appreciation for Major Stutts' actions to keep this country the home of the free.

On behalf of the Congress of the United States, I would like to pay tribute to Major Stutts and his loving family. We can never afford to forget the victories and sacrifices of our veterans like Major Stutts lest we take for granted the precious freedoms we enjoy every minute of every day.

PELTIER'S PARDON

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask his colleagues to consider carefully the following editorial from the December 27, 2000, edition of the Norfolk Daily News, entitled "Peltier Pardon Would Be Wrong."

PELTIER PARDON WOULD BE WRONG—PINE RIDGE MURDERER OF TWO FBI AGENTS NOT DESERVING OF CLEMENCY

Not since Gerald Ford ascended to the presidency and promptly pardoned former President Richard Nixon for any Watergate crimes has an American president been faced with as important a test of the unique constitutional powers of clemency. The U.S. Constitution makes it possible for a president to forgive otherwise unpardonable acts. The power is absolute with the exception of impeachment: "He shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States."

That makes it possible for President Clinton to follow his pardoning decisions in 62 cases announced recently and provide clemency for Leonard Peltier, 56. Peltier is serving two life sentences in federal prison in Leavenworth, Kan., for the murder of two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1975. The agents, Ron Williams and Jack Coler, were attempting to arrest robbery suspects on the Pine Ridge reservation. The agents were injured, then shot in the head repeatedly, at point blank range. The guilty verdict, rendered in 1977 after Peltier had been returned from Canada where he fled after the crime, has withstood multiple appeals.

His time in prison has found him playing the role of a victim, innocent not by reason of having no association with the crime but because of the injustice done American Indians. Injustices of the past, however, should not be allowed to excuse vicious crimes of the present.

There is now the possibility that President Clinton might agree to the demand of today's activists. They claim (1) that Peltier was a victim of overzealous agents of the federal government, (2) that if he, in fact, committed the crimes for which he was found guilty beyond reasonable doubt, mistreatment of American Indians justified the slayings and (3) that he has become a changed man in prison, and written useful books about the plight of reservation Indians.

There is no question that for many, and especially on the Pine Ridge, conditions were harsh and still are. Murder is still not justified, however, and that must apply especially to those responsible for law enforcement.

While we do not believe in the propriety of demonstration—either against Peltier's incarceration as have taken place repeatedly over the years, or against clemency as the FBI agents did in an orderly way in Washington several days ago—they have served to highlight this unusual and tragic case.

In reaching his last-minute decision, Mr. Clinton needs to look especially at what are the incontrovertible facts of a vicious crime, and the importance to the American system of justice of not treating lightly the cold-blooded murder of federal agents acting to uphold the law.